

brother; and before you can make head-way, you must have oars without joints.

Radicius asks whether we will abstain from eating and sleeping while the world stands, if by so doing we can reclaim the glutton and the drunkard. Is this candid? It does not savor strongly of strife for victory with whatever weapons are most convenient, rather than a noble, ingenuous contention for truth, then we greatly misjudge. If it is not setting Scripture at war with the laws of nature, then we lack discernment. Paul said that if we could make his brother to offend he would eat no more while the world stands. Sustained by such authority and example, we said, virtually, that if intoxicating drink makes our brother to offend, we will use no more of it, as a drink, while the world stands. Now the reader shall judge between us, whether Radicius has made war upon us in this instance more than upon Paul. Paul required no violation of nature's laws; nor have we. Where then is the pertinence of the question?

After manifesting at the threshold so great an aversion to the discussion of the question concerning the use of wine at the communion, that Radicius should again lug it in at this point of the debate, is not a little remarkable. For ourselves, we have no other anxiety on the point than to obey our Savior's command. The importance of a preparation of heart for that solemn duty, we trust is in some measure felt by ourself and by the readers of the Telegraph generally who have vowed to its performance.

So far as our knowledge extends, our brother's "olfactory nerves" must "have become diseased." [?] from what cause we will not undertake to "divine," for the "pure blood of the grape"—of which we have partaken, and no other, for 18 months past—was imported by Arthur Tappan and sold in Vermont at the last cost, whether it went through more or less hands, at \$1 a gallon.

When or where has logwood and whiskey been afforded for less? We submit whether the "something that smells of the root of all evil," is not found to be on the other side, after all. What letter or other pretext will any one undertake to offer for not using what there is the best evidence to believe is the fruit of the vine, instead of using what there is good reason to suppose is any thing else but the genuine article, than that they have thought it would cost a small sacrifice of "the root of all evil?"

Another question we submit, which is a question of fact. It is this: Is Radicius rightly informed when he supposes that the hard-handed yeomanry are behind-hand with "the tenants of the shade"—the "downy recumbents" of "our principal towns and villages"—on the subject of total abstinence? Let the facts in relation to the state of the cause in the cities and in the country tell. Let the report of the last temperance convention held at Albany tell. Let temperance agents tell. Let bar-tenders tell. And if all these tell that "the lords of creation," in proportion to their numbers, are behind the idlers, the men of pleasure, on this subject, we have been sadly misinformed.

[Brother Radicius and our readers generally know that we are not in the habit of making apologies, but it may be due to ourself to say that since these remarks were commenced, this morning, we have been interrupted and called away from twenty to twenty-five times, and the matter, such as it is, has gone into type nearly as fast as it has dropped from the pen, all which may account for any thing that may appear incoherent or unfinished.

Our correspondent is informed that the alteration of his former signature was our fault, if fault it was. It was done on the supposition that he aimed at the use of the Latin word signifying root, from which comes the English radical. The correction is now promptly and cheerfully given, without knowing whence his signature is derived, or what meaning he would attach to it.]

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.

The brother who sent us the correction respecting the time of the meeting of the Fairfield Association will observe that the correction is given. The mistake is in the minutes of the State Convention from which we copied.

As the notice stands in the minutes of the Convention, the Fairfield and Barre Associations meet in one day. As the notice of the former now stands corrected, the meetings of the Addison, Fairfield & Windham all occur on one day. It is desirable that there should be a different arrangement. It is commonly the case that there are agents travelling in the State who wish to attend the meetings of all the Associations, which at present cannot be done. Will our brethren bear these things in mind when they come together?

For the Telegraph.

FORT EDWARD, (N. Y.) Aug. 15.
Brother Murray: I wish through the columns of the Telegraph to correct the impression which would naturally be received from perusing the minutes of the Washington County Union Association, in relation to the amount of money raised for benevolent objects by the Fort Edward Baptist Church. This I would do, not because the amount raised is so great as it is, but because it is so small that it appears bad enough at the best, and because many of us feel sufficiently mortified to have the truth known. Our minutes credit us only \$19.50; whereas I handed over to the clerk, to be published, the amount of \$52. I sent \$3, to Hamilton last winter for education, which was forgotten in my communication to the clerk. This, with \$20, paid to the general agent, John Peck, at the session of the Association, making \$23, for the Education Society; \$11, for Sabbath Schools; \$12.50 for the Tract Society; and \$5.25 more than is credited for Foreign Missions, added to the \$19.50, amounts in all to just \$60.00. I hope our minutes are not so deficient in regard to other churches. If they are, they are far from what they were designed to be, a complete account of our benevolent operations as an Association.

Thus much by way of correcting errors. I cannot drop my pen without saying one word further. On the subjects of war, intemperance, lewdness, and slavery, let the Telegraph speak out in peals of thunder long and loud. Let its voice wax louder and louder, until a dormant, sinful people shall have been aroused to a sense of their guilt and consequent danger; or until like Noah you hear a voice from above saying, come thou and thy house into the ark, while an infatuated people sink into a pit of their own hands digging.

I am satisfied, my brother, that the common people would now as they did in our Savior's time hear the truth gladly, but for time-serving ministers and an awfully corrupt and perverted press. A large proportion of all our public journals political and religious are but hired tools to certain popular opinions. They dare not speak or move but as the current runs, no matter what the subject. O, sir, my soul loaths and detests a muzzled press. And what shall I say of a muzzled ministry? * * * * *

I would write something more occasionally for publication, but I am satisfied that it is not my gift to write. You and others who can readily pen your thoughts must write. I am persuaded that there is enough written that will do more good than anything I can write. I was desirous of saying a word to let it be known that I have not forgotten the cause of truth and righteousness.

Yours, A. WAIT.

The public library in Philadelphia originated with Franklin, in 1731. The number of volumes is now 42,000.

The first newspaper issued in England was in the days of Elizabeth, 1558, on the alarm of the invasion by the Spanish Armada.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

Extract from the Minutes of Champlain Presbytery at its session held at Plattsburgh, July 27th, 1836.—"Whereas the Rev. J. L. Edgerton, a member of this Presbytery, was suspended one year since for a great sin, and has given no evidence of repentance. Resolved, That he be, and hereby is, deposed from the Gospel Ministry; And also, That this Minute be published in the New-York Observer, and Evangelist, and Vermont Chronicle."

Attest, C. DOOLITTLE, Stated Clerk.

Rev. Jona. C. Collom, of Danbury, under date of August 4, says, "Since the first of May, I have baptized twelve into the fellowship of our church; (2d church) and there are inquirers still among us."—Ch. Sec.

On the 4th inst., a Baptist church was constituted in Colchester, Conn.—ib.

Home Missions.—We have seen brother Crawford on his return from his tour thro' Maine. His success has been good—he has collected about \$700, and has received pledges for about enough more to complete \$1000. He requests us to say that the amount received from the several places will be acknowledged through the Advocate as soon as his collections are completed. [Zion's Advocate.

Baptist Church in St. Louis.—A negotiation for the Episcopal house of worship in St. Louis, has been made recently for the Baptist church at a cost of \$12,000, in four instalments of 6, 12, 18, & 24 months. The house is a beautiful one, finished but a few years since in a neat and plain manner, and most eligibly situated on Third street, in the heart of the city. The Baptist church does not come into possession of the building till next July. The lot is estimated in value to the cost. The Episcopalians are about to erect a larger and more costly edifice on the hill.—Pioneer.

PROHIBITION OF MISSIONS IN RUSSIA.

It will be recollected that the Russian Government, about a year ago, withdrew their protection from the German and Scotch missions in the neighborhood of the Black Sea. The following is the official order dated August, 1835, and communicated by the commandant of Shoosha to the missionaries of the Basle Missionary Society.

"Gentlemen.—In consequence of a memorial from the commander in chief of Georgia, addressed to the minister of the interior, and forwarded by him to the committee of

ministers, respecting your missionary establishment located at Shoosha, the committee learning by the real state of things, that you, gentlemen, since the time of your settlement at Shoosha, have not yet converted any body, and deviating from your proper limits, have directed your views to the Armenian clergy, which, on the part of the Armenian clergy, has produced complaints, the consequences of which may be very disagreeable, have concluded to prohibit you all missionary labors, and for the future, to leave it to your own choice, to employ yourselves with agriculture, manufactures, or mechanical trades. To prevent any cause of further complaint on the part of the Armenian clergy, they forbid you to receive the Armenian youth into your schools.

It has pleased his majesty, the emperor, to confirm this decree of the committee of ministers."

At present there are five missionaries, four clergymen, and one priest, connected with the Shoosha mission, weeping as you will readily suppose over the desolations of Zion, whose walls they are thus peremptorily forbidden to repair.

On the north side of the Caucasus mountains, at a place called Karass, is a Scotch missionary colony. It was established under the patronage of the late emperor Alexander, who gave to that establishment the prerogatives and form of a colony, for the sole purpose of avoiding the opposition which he apprehended would immediately be roused by the Russian church against a Protestant mission.

About the time the government order was issued, forbidding the Shoosha missionaries to proceed with their labors, a similar one was forwarded to Karass, commanding the protestant missionaries there, now six in number, one Scotch and five German, to cease entirely from their missionary labors, and stating that missionaries of the Russian church were soon to take their places. [Miss Herald of Aug.

FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

It is very gratifying to be permitted to record a few noble acts, which bear equal testimony to individual integrity and to the progress of public sentiment upon the subject of Temperance.

One wholesale dealer in spirits has recently abandoned the trade, whose annual profits were not less than \$2,000 on articles of this class.

Another, a highly respectable commission merchant, has refused a commission of \$500 upon a cargo of Rum, being unwilling to enrich himself at the expense of his neighbor or his conscience.

Two young men, both junior partners in extensive wholesale business, have withdrawn from them, thus relinquishing all present prospects of wealth, rather than have any connexion with a traffic justly deemed so hostile to the public and private welfare of all.

The above occurred within the limits of the first ward, and similar instances are not of unfrequent occurrence in other parts of the city.

A firm in Boston have lately given up their trade in wines, though at a sacrifice of more than \$5,000 per annum. Another has refused 50,000 gallons on consignment, at a present loss of more than \$10,000.

Such noble acts of a pure conscience cannot be too highly appreciated, or too extensively made known.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Anecdote.—Not long since, a pastor preached upon his people from Heb. iv: 16.—Let us therefore come boldly into the throne of grace, that &c. As he was illustrating what was meant by coming "boldly," he was much pained by seeing some of his church quite drowsy. "Brethren," said he, "wake up! wake up! We are soon to unite in prayer, and to come boldly unto the throne, most certainly implies to come AWAKE."

As an evidence of interest taken in it, [Continental Temperance Convention] I may mention that one gentleman in his eightieth year came 230 miles alone, on purpose to attend the convention. He had adopted Total Abstinence in the earliest stages of the Temperance Reformation, and had since renewed his age for 15 years, as he said. He had also since that time experienced the blessing of saving grace, and had seen ardent spirit banished from his town, and a general revival changing the whole moral aspect of the place.—N. York Evangelist.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION.—At Saratoga Springs the other day, the following notice was issued in handbills:

A Meeting will be held on Sabbath evening, Aug. 7th, in the Presbyterian Church, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the important enterprise of supplying the accessible population of the United States with the evangelical volumes of the American Tract Society.

"The accessible Population!"—What would a subject of the emperor of China think, should he see such a notice? "What!" he would exclaim, "do these Americans come here and bluster and swell about the tyranny of our laws against their seditious books, while their own population is not yet accessible? Out upon their hypocrisy!" [ib.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Letters have recently been received of as late a date as March 27th. The government was becoming settled, order was prevailing, and the state of things among the people improving. A series of meetings was held six days in succession about the first of February, when the large church at Honolulu was regularly filled with attentive and solemn hearers of the word of God—the number present from day to day being from 4,000 to 5,000. A number of backsliders gave evidence of genuine repentance, the members of the church were revived, others who had remained in doubt respecting their Christian character, became decided, and about forty from this class were, on the first Sabbath in March, proposed as candidates for church fellowship. A considerable number were happily converted. The revised edition of the New Testament, consisting of 10,000 copies had been printed, and the demand for it was very great. The adult Sabbath School, superintended by Mr Chamberlain, embraced from 1,200 to 1,400 learners.—Herald.

Extract of a letter of Rev. Ephraim Spaulding, one of the missionaries of the American Board in the Sandwich Islands, to Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia.

Revival among seamen at Lahaina.—Thirty-eight ships have visited Lahaina this fall, and the Lord has been with us by his Spirit. We have seen more of a revival among seamen, within a few weeks,

than we perhaps ever witnessed. The work commenced at sea through the distribution of a few tracts by a pious captain, and was increased in port. After a solemn meeting on board one evening, in which some who had recently found the Savior, came out boldly on the Lord's side; one master who had been serious for some time, was more deeply impressed. He returned to his ship, entered his state room, threw himself down before God, and there soon found peace in believing. While he remained with us his cup remained full to overflowing, and he was enabled to tell others what a Savior he had found.—Sailor's Mag.

Greek Mission.—The arrival of Rev. J. J. Robertson, D. D. Episcopal Missionary to Greece, will be hailed with joy by his numerous friends. He has been faithfully engaged in his Master's service on classic ground, and will be received with open arms by all our churches. We bid him welcome to his native shores. He arrived by ship George at New-York, by the way of Bordeaux.—Eps. Rec.

American Bethel Society.—At the Bethel Convention recently held in Buffalo, a society was formed under the above name which is designed to conduct Bethel operations upon the inland waters throughout the United States. This society will hereafter publish the Bethel Magazine, the next number of which will be issued in a few weeks and will contain a full account of the organization of the society and its plan of operations.—Spect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important Decision.—The Philadelphia "Friend" states that a recent trial of a negro man and his family, arrested as fugitive slaves, before the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, has resulted in the discharge of the prisoners and the establishment of some important principles in relation to the arrest of slaves in free states. The trial was a long and deeply interesting one. David Paul Brown, the eminent abolition lawyer of Philadelphia, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, were counsel for the fugitives. Chief Justice Hornblower expressed it as his decided opinion, that the law of Congress regulating the arrest of fugitive slaves is unconstitutional, because no power is given by the constitution to Congress for legislating on the subject. 2d. That every person, white or black, free or slave, was entitled to a trial by jury in New-Jersey. 3d. That the color of a person should no longer be considered as presumptive evidence of slavery in that state.—[Essex Gazette.

Dreadful Bloodshed in Spain.—The extent of bloodshed in Spain since the commencement of the civil war which is still raging with unmitigated fury, is truly appalling, and much greater probably than the American public has imagined. It is stated in the *Jorabado*, a Madrid journal received a few days since from an arrival at Boston, from the beginning of the war in 1833, to the 1st of April 1836, there have been 280,535 Carlists, killed on the field of battle, and 54,498 fallen prisoners. Of the Queen's army 157,874 have been killed, and 39,618 taken prisoners. Within the above period 546 battles have been fought, in which the Carlists have been 303 times completely routed, 243 times partially defeated. The Queen's army has been defeated 80 times.—The above number of killed on the field being 438,409. The number who have died from their wounds from the numerous scattered massacres that have occurred, and from sickness and famine, would probably swell the number to two-thirds of a million of lives that have been sacrificed in this war. Well indeed did Wellington say that there is more blood shed in one civil war, than in five international ones, and well have France and England determined to close the sanguinary horrors of the one in Spain.—Sun.

Capt. Back and the Polar Expedition.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from our gallant townsman, Capt. Back, who was off the Orkneys on the 21st of June, and had been towed there by the government steamer *Rhadamanthus*. The captain and the crew were all well and in excellent spirits on their voyage to Wager Bay, where the Terror, the ship to which he has been appointed, will probably winter previously to making any attempts to discover the limits of the North American coast, the country adjacent to Wager Bay, and the supposed water communication between Wager Bay and Prince Regent's Inlet. The crew of the Terror consists of about 60 persons.—There are three lieutenants, (Lieut. Stanley, son of the Rev. E. Stanley of Alderbury being one), two doctors and one midshipman. The vessel is about 350 tons burthen, and is as strong as wood and iron can make her, the government having spared no expense to fit her for the Polar Seas, where she will have to encounter ice and icebergs in no small number. The cold on Capt. Back's last expedition was 79 degrees below zero, or 102 degrees below the freezing point, and we sincerely trust that the season will be more favorable for discovery; if so, he may return next November; if not it will be the same month in next year. The expedition sailed from Chatham on the 21st.—Stockport Adr.

Location of the N. York Post-Office.—We understand the Postmaster General has informed the Postmaster of this city that it is his opinion that the principal office should be located in the vicinity of the Park; and likewise that it is his desire to obviate the inconveniences of which the merchants and banks complain, arising from an up town location—that a branch or sub-office should be opened in Wall-st. or its vicinity, for the reception and delivery of letters, provided a convenient building can be procured at a reasonable rent.—Jour. of Com.

Water Power of Connecticut River.—Gen. Phelps, at the late railroad convention held at Windsor, Vt. computed the water power of this river which will be brought into successful employment when the contemplated railroad is finished, at 450 feet fall, as comprised in nine different dams, and capable of driving 360 cotton mills, each with 4000 spindles, equal to 1,440,000 spindles. Add to this the

water-power of the tributary streams, and we have near 800 mills, and 3,000,000 of spindles.

Consistency—and horrid brutality!—It is curious to watch the operations of men and see how, to use the trite and homely phrase, "Circumstances will alter cases." What is a crime in one man is but a trivial fault in another—what is a fault in one is not worthy of notice in a second. A crowd will gather about a truckman who beats a horse, perhaps an obstinate one in the street and exclaim "Scandalous! outrageous!"—and perhaps force him to the Police Court to answer for his cruelty; while the same persons will attend a horse race and shout and clap while the abused animals strain every muscle in the horrid trial of speed. A case has just come to our knowledge of the abuse of a horse—not by the truckman—not by a clerk taking a ride—but by a gentleman!—a disgrace however, to the name and standing of one—and we thus relate the circumstances as they occurred.

This gentleman, a resident of this city, some time ago purchased a horse, and gave thereof six hundred dollars under the warranty that he could trot twenty-five miles in one hundred minutes. Within a few days he made a bet of five hundred dollars that he would trot the animal from East Boston to Salem and back again (twenty-three miles) in one hundred minutes. It was accepted—and the gentleman—no brute—a worse brute than the noble creature he bestowed; mounted for the trial. The horse went to Salem, and returned, coming out seven minutes within the time. A doubt being then expressed whether the distance was quite twenty-three miles, to make the question sure, the brutetrotted his horse another mile. He won his money—obtained the name of owning a noble horse—and what was the consequence? The horse laid down exhausted, and died within thirty minutes. The actor in this disgraceful scene is known to many, and has obtained for himself the indignation of all. May such a one with impunity call himself a gentleman?—Herald.

We agree entirely with the Herald in respect to the wanton cruelty exercised upon a noble animal at East Boston a day or two since, but would ask why is not the name of this person given to the public.—He has worked hard for notoriety and he should have the full benefit of his labors.—Boston Press.

High price of Grain accounted for.—The New-York Transcript states, that there are about a dozen distilleries in that city, and in Brooklyn and vicinity, engaged in converting rye and corn into Whiskey. Between 125,000 and 150,000 bushels of those grains are thus monthly used, making 1,500,000 bushels annually.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOLUTION OF A QUESTION.

Gentlemen: As your mathematicians seem at a loss to answer the question proposed in your paper last week, requiring four trees to be planted in such a way as to be equally distant at their bases; as a practical man I would form a mound of earth in the figure of a tripod, whose slope side should be equal to each of the three sides at the base; at each of the angles, and at the apex, I would plant a tree—and they will be found all equally distant. M***a.

Judge Birney, Editor of the Philanthropist at Cincinnati, the office of which was destroyed by a mob, was at Hillsborough, Ohio, on the 2d inst. In the evening he delivered an address, which was well received by a large part of the audience, although a few seemed inclined to make disturbance. At the close of the address, an anti-slavery society was formed and 167 persons joined it.—N. Y. Obs.

Our readers will recollect the account which we published the other day, of a meteoric stone, or clump of pebbles, which fell at Norwich, Conn. on the 28th ult.—The Norwich Aurora, received yesterday, states that it fell during a most magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis.—Here is a fact for the meteorologists.—ib.

At Northampton, Mass., wool is sold this season at prices varying from 55 to 65 cents. The larger and finer lots sold from 60 to 65 cents.—ib.

The cargo of the whale ship Beaver, Capt. Gardner, from the Pacific, arrived at the Company's dock in Hudson, is worth \$50,000.

Alibeu, who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe, was executed on the Guillotine on the 11th of July.

FROM MEXICO.—Letters from Metamoras, July 1st, say that the Mexican Government have made, or are making a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to engage eight thousand to join them in their operations against Texas, and that six of their Chiefs are in close negotiation with General Urrea, and that letters to that effect have been forwarded to Washington, and copies sent on to General Gaines.

AVAILABLE WATER POWER.—We learn from the last Vermont Chronicle that a survey just completed by F. N. Benedict, a professor in the University of Vermont, gives the following results:

"1. From the top of the dam at Quechee Falls to the surface of the water at Windsor Bridge, is 24 feet, 39 hundredths, the distance being between six and seven miles.

"2. It is practicable to construct a dam at Hart's Island, about midway between the two points, on a good rock foundation, and at moderate expense, of 16 feet height; which shall give a fall at various points in and near Windsor village sufficient for ANY DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

3. The route for a canal from the proposed dam to the bridge is of the most favorable character possible, with the exception of 50 rods at the Hour Glass; and even this does not present any very formidable difficulty, it not being a difficult matter to reduce that bank to an inclination of 35 degrees. For half the remaining distance, the ground is so favorable that a canal is now almost made ready at hand.

4. It is practicable so to construct this canal, that, with not very large dimensions and with a descent which shall give a proper but safe velocity, the whole volume of water in the river at its present height, may be diverted and appropriated to use.

5. The sites for manufactories on the route of this canal are equal in number to the power of the water thus at command; and the nature of the ground is such that they can be built at an expense as small as at any water power in New-England. How many manufactories are within the bounds of practicability cannot now be stated—the water not having yet been gauged. This much is certain—the power is such that it is not extravagant to call it magnificent. If the day ever arrives, and we hope the day is not far distant, when it shall all be improved, the basin of Windsor will furnish a market for capital, for labor, and for home production, which will vie with the best in the stately valley of the Connecticut."

NOTICES.

The subscriber having recently removed from Bridport to Coventry, Vt. wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly. SIMON FLETCHER.

Brother Fletcher is requested to act as agent for the Telegraph in Coventry.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.

Time and Place of Meeting. The Danville and Shaftsbury Associations held their anniversaries in June. The others are to be held as follows:

Union river, at Johnson, 1st Wed. in Sept.
Fairfield, " Georgia, 31 " "
Barre, " Bethel, " " "
Addison, " Bristol, 3d " "
Windham, " Wardsboro' 3d " "
Woodstock, " N. Springfield, 4th " "
Vermont, " Pouliny, 1st Wed. in Oct.

A professional man who has lost his voice, and who is accustomed to writing for the press, would be glad of a situation as an editor or an assistant. The religious or moral department would be preferable. By addressing the editor of the Telegraph, information concerning the individual can be obtained. Brandon, Aug. 1, 1836.

ORDINATION OF LEONARD KIMBALL.

On the 22nd of June at the instance of the Baptist Church in East Bethel a numerous council assembled and after examination proceeded with the solemnities as follows, viz: Reading scriptures prayer and sermon by brother C. W. Hodges, pastor of North Springfield church, subject, "Cross of Christ."—Prayer and imposition of hands, Benjamin Willard of Northampton, Mass., assisted by J. P. Huntington and others.—Charge by brother J. Merriam of Passumpsic.—Right hand of fellowship by brother Proctor.—The Church was addressed by brother Willard Kimball of Brandon.—Brother Pierce made the concluding prayer.—The candidate closed with the benediction. Comm.

A PROTRACTED MEETING will be held by the Weybridge and Newhaven Baptist church, commencing September 11. Ministering brethren from abroad are solicited to make their arrangements so as to be with and help us. J. K. WRIGHT. 45. eop5w.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

Will be held in East Topsham commencing on the last Saturday in August. Ministering brethren are earnestly desired to come in and help us. FRIEND BLOOD.

Addison County Baptist Association meets on the third Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. We hope that Brethren appointed to attend by corresponding Associations will not fail in their attendance, and that as many others will attend as can make it convenient so to do. B. CARPENTER.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Anzi Jones \$2.00 Archibald Wait 1.00
Stephen Stewart 1.50 Wm. Hanks .75
Truman Dewey .85 Calvin Smith .75
John McMiller .25 Charles Stickles .57
James Cheesman .75

MARRIED.

In Moriah, N. Y. by Wm. Grant, Shelden Low, formerly of Shoreham, Vt. to Maria Howard of Moriah.

VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th inst. and will continue 15 weeks. The services of approved teachers are secured. Miss M. L. PUTNAM will take the direct charge of the female department. Particular attention will be given to the CLASS OF TEACHERS. Tuition, three or four dollars, per quarter, according to the studies. In the advanced department, \$5. Board at the Institution, \$1.17 per week. CARLETON PARKER, Principal. Brandon, Aug. 1836. 46.

WANTED.

A BOY, 14 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. One of industrious and steady habits will find good encouragement by applying to L. B. DICKERMAN. Brandon, July 29, 1836. 424.